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WILLIAM P. COOPER, J.

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE NO. 184.

TERMS.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register is published in Clarksburg, Va., every Wednesday morning, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance, or at the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; after which \$2.50 will invariably be charged. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months. No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid up—and those who do not order their paper to be discontinued at the end of their term of subscription, will be considered as desiring to have it continued. Advertisements will be inserted at \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction on the above rates will be made to those who advertise by the year. No advertisement counted less than a square. The number of insertions must be specified, or the advertisement will be continued and charged accordingly. Announcement of candidates for office \$2.00. Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis. All communications, to insure attention, must be accompanied by the author's name and post-paid.

Know-Nothingism proved Synonymous with old Federalism and Blue Light Hartford Conventionism, by its own Authority.

A friend (says the South-Side Democrat) has put us in possession of the 'Know-Nothing Almanac and True American's Manual for 1855,' issued by De Wit and Davenport, of New York, and no doubt under the authority of the "Grand Council of the United States." This book, we learn, has been industriously circulated throughout the country, and is evidently the source of all the material which the Know-Nothing orators and organs go upon, and have gone upon for months. The following extract from this manifesto contains two pregnant admissions of what has been charged by the Democrats on the organization from its inception.

We trust our friends will use this confession, and if still further proof of its correctness be required, it can be found in the fact that the Hartford Convention met, like the Winchester Convention, with closed doors and anonymous members, and in the further fact, that the first resolution adopted by the former is almost identical in terms with the first of the basis principles announced by the latter:

"Such were the sentiments of the patriotic patriot that ever lived; and yet, in his day, it was not so imperatively necessary that foreigners should be restricted in their insolent assumptions, as it afterwards came, when they found their power and political influence rapidly increasing. Indeed, there is not a period in our history, since the days of Washington, in which the alien portion of our population has not been more or less troublesome."

"It is a matter of history, and known to all, that the Alien and Sedition Laws, which were passed by Congress in 1798, were intended as a check upon the foreign portion of the people of those times; and when we remember that there were 33,000 Frenchmen who were devoted to their native land, and who would as soon have sought the subjugation of the country as to have fought for its entire independence, (fighting was their business, and pay made them fight) we cannot wonder at the apprehensions that gave rise to those acts, which a false, short-sighted and morbid liberality on the part of many well-meaning but deluded men had opposed, from the beginning of the agitation of the subject. There were also at that time secret clubs and associations formed among the French in America, binding them together as foreigners, and for political and selfish purposes, thus rendering themselves formidable as a body of aliens. In addition to these Frenchmen, there were 50,000 who had been subjects of Great Britain, and were more attached to that country than this. It was also contended that the persons who by the law were made liable to be required to leave the country, were not citizens—had no just claims to a continuance here, and that their residence, with the views they had, and the opinions they published, endangered the welfare of the nation, for which it was the imperative duty of Congress to provide."

This gave rise to the agitation of Americanism vs. Foreignism, and the American or Federal party had to contend against the influence of the naturalized foreigners at the ballot-box. But Jefferson was elected, and as a reward for services rendered, the time of probation was reduced from fourteen years (the term under Adams' administration) to five years. In 1814-15, the Federalists expressed great dissatisfaction in consequence of the power and influence of foreigners, and they were the American party of their time.

SENATOR HUNTER ON THE CATHOLICS.—Extract from his PETERSBURG SPEECH. "Deprive the Catholics of all the offices, bar them out from every avenue to political distinction, deny to them the opportunity which you accord without hesitation to infidels and atheists, and when you have done it all, when you have placed their honest ambition to enjoy the honors and emoluments of political preferment under the ban of ruthless proscription, your work is not yet finished. There will still remain offices for them. Yes, my friends, the sweet offices of Christian love will still be left; and in the midst of your persecutions, their bishops and priests, as in the recent pestilence in your Southern cities, will throng the hospitals and the pest-houses, bringing succor and consolation to the poor victims of the plague. Aye, and their Sisters of Charity will still brave the terrors of loathsome and infectious disease, will still wipe the death damp from the suffering brow, will still venture in when the courage of man shrinks back appalled, and will point the dying gaze through the mysterious gloom of the Valley of the Shadow of Death to the Cross and the Crucified."

Kind of wit prevalent at the West end of Carle. Ans.—All dogs bark.

"AMERICAN PRINCIPLES."

The mongrel advocates of the Secret Order talk loudly of "American Principles," while nothing is more clearly Anti-American than their intolerant proscription of our adopted citizens, because of their birth or religious persuasion. The American government provides for the naturalization of those foreigners who are pleased to make this the country of their adoption. The American territory, at a recent date in the history of nations, was settled by foreigners who take the place of native Indians. By foreigners and their immediate descendants, as is well said by the Hartford Times, "our revolutionary struggle was sustained, and the Republic formed." It was intended to be liberal, tolerating all religious views, and the oppressed of all nations were invited to come here and settle. The Pole, the Hungarian, the Swiss and the German, the English, Irish, Scotch, French, Italian, the Prussian and Austrian have all found a home here, where they could express and enjoy their own opinions. They have absorbed themselves from all obligations to any foreign Potentate or Prince whatsoever, and sworn allegiance to the Government of the United States. From these immigrants and adopted citizens our manufacturers learn many things of great value to them, and in some departments of manufacturing, Germans or French are employed to do that which some of our citizens have not yet learned to do. Crosses of these people make a more energetic race, and one great feature of the American people is the cross of bloods. From foreigners we have learned much, and will learn more. They have settled upon our prairies and peopled our unoccupied territory. They have brought gold coin to pay for lands, and this coin is in general circulation. Another class of them have done that which the native-born would not do; they have camped out in the wilderness, in frail huts, to dig canals and make rail-way embankments; they dig sewers and drain swamps; they people waste places, make a market for produce, a demand for manufacturers, and they increase trade.

These people, loving liberty, rather than despotism, have come among us in good faith, and as yet we have found no traitors among our adopted citizens. To Americanize them we must naturalize them, and make them feel that they are not only men, but free men, under the full protection of our flag. In this we avoid that which would surely destroy our confederacy, a foreign population—exclusively foreign—in our midst, with distinct interests, as a social body, and feeling that they have no common interests or broad protection in our government!

But Know-Nothingism would overturn these principles which have worked so well for the maintenance of our confederacy, and the prosperity of our country. They would make distinct classes among the people—institute exclusiveness and selfish tests—tamper with religious views and modes of worship of sects—prosperity certain religious denominations—and, in short, strike at the root of "Americanism," and soon destroy the beautiful results of our wisely framed and judiciously governed confederacy. A free man cannot be a Know-Nothing, and the representative of true American principles at the same time. The two ideas are as opposite as white and black.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE FEELING IN CUBA.—The National Intelligencer has a late letter from Havana which seems to give a fair statement of public feeling in Cuba at this time; and as one or more of the gentlemen connected editorially with that paper are or lately were in Havana, and as the Intelligencer is disposed to be as conservative and as apologetic in such matters as the most scrupulous spirit of non-interference in the affairs of foreign governments would suggest, its present statements would appear to have a more than usual significance. It appears from this testimony, that "the effects" of the execution of Estrampes "have been injurious to the interests of Spain among the people" of Cuba! "The examples of Pinto and Estrampes have been the cause of constant intercommunication in the country by messengers from village to village giving the details of the mournful intelligence, which has not proved acceptable to the loyal or the faithful! The bearing of both those persons has been injurious to the long-worshipped Concha, which is to be regretted (says the letter) for the sake of peace among our neighbors, as well as confidence among ourselves for commercial and industrial prospering of the Island." There are other details, with an explanation of the treatment of Dr. Peck, which prove how utterly blameless his course has been, and how extraordinary and unjustifiable his arrest—all showing a state of facts that by no means prove the course of the Spanish authorities of Cuba to be agreeable to the inhabitants, Spaniards and natives.

COME OUT OF THE BUSHES.—LET US HAVE THE LETTER.—Has not a letter been written by Mr. Flournoy, for private circulation, in regard to the Covington and Ohio Railroad? If he is enthusiastically for that road, why should the people of the South-side not know it? If he is cautious towards the herculean enterprise, why should not the people of the central West know it? Fair play is a jewel. The people have a right to know Mr. Flournoy's views, as well as the Know-Nothing councils. Out with the letter. Native American, or Red Indian, come out from the bush, and let us have a fair field and an open fight.—*Richmond Examiner.*

COUNTERFEITS.—Girls with hollow cheeks and full bosoms. Such things never come together naturally.

From the Rookingham Register. "Poeta nascitur non fit." **AN ADDRESS TO THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF VIRGINIA.** Air—"Old Virginia never tire." BY SAMUEL G. WAZLE.

Know Nothing it is on you we call, The invitation is to all: We ask your principles to show; Your answer is, we nothing know. Foreigners we must stop, you say, From coming to America, We think this clearly goes to show, That you Know Nothings nothing know.

Now to effect this revolution, We must break down the Constitution; If that was done, 'twould banish hence, The rights of man and common sense. What said great Washington and Lee? Our country will and shall be free— Freedom they claimed with every breath And equal freedom unto death.

We will try and show you further: Lafayette, De Kalb, and hosts of others, Who watered with their blood this earth; All were foreigners by birth. Columbus was a Catholic brave, As ever crossed the Atlantic wave; He made his great discovery, Under his most Christian majesty. Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Settled down on Maryland's shore; And though a Catholic to the core, Was not of those who nothing know.

The Puritans sad and stern, At Plymouth landed midst the storm; The north they settled at their ease, To worship God as they should please. And when oppressed by tyrant hands, They're welcome to Columbia's lands, Long as they mind the civil law, And keep it whole without a flaw.

Let each one as he pleases, pray, And seek for heaven in his own way; And if he miss, then all must own, No one's to blame but him alone. When trouble like a gloomy cloud, Had gathered thick and thundered loud, And patriot hearts were sunk in grief, From the court of France there came relief.

But let us come from far away, To our own fair State of Virginia, Where patriots were never few, To give to "Sam" what is his due. 'Twas there when Patrick Henry spoke, The clergy found it was no joke— Where Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, The Church of State did overthrow.

'Twas there Virginia's noblest son, The great immortal Washington, Great Britain's arms did overthrow, When aided by Count Rochambeau. And when Virginia, in Convention, At Mount Vernon showed her intention, Her patriot sons will not be slack To vote for Wise of Accomac.

Our flag is up, huzza my hearties! We'll beat the Know-Nothing parties, And to the mixed up faction show, That Democrats do something know. And in the spring it is expected, Henry A. Wise will be elected; He is the man decreed by fate, To guard and guide the ship of State.

In might the Democrats will rise, And cast their votes for Henry Wise; The sons of "Sam" will then deplore, Their daddy's death for evermore.

Know Nothings with all their trapping, Will not the Democrats catch napping! We think they will back out as soon As they meet the gaze of that same old con.

The Know Nothings with all their cant, Soon will see the elephant— With their con skins and Yaller Kifer, Away up the old Salt River.

And now we've viewed some of their schisms, We'll take a look into their isms: We find them now just in the fix, The Tories were in seventy-six. It was Toryism of seventy-nine— Attention of ninety-nine— That's the children of thirty-nine— No Partyism of forty-nine— Know Nothingism of fifty-five— That same old party still alive.

From the Morgantown Telegraph. **"HAVE YOU SEEN SAM TO-DAY?"** "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen."

We have been handed a number of Know-Nothing documents, with the request to publish them. They were found in Preston county, within about a mile of Zinn's Mill—and most probably were the papers used by the lodge at Zinn's Mill. This is further corroborated by the fact that Mr. Wm. B. Zinn wrote an order to the gentleman into whose hands they had fallen, requesting their return to him (Zinn) that they did not belong to him (Zinn). But the gentleman not recognizing Mr. Zinn's authority to call for papers which by his own statement did not belong to him, declined returning them and sent them hither to a friend for publication. That they are authentic no sane man can doubt—they bear unmistakable evidences of genuineness upon their face—they coincide in tenor and language with other documents of the same kind found and published in other portions of the country. One of them is identically the same in style, language, purport and appearance with one published in this paper some time ago, viz: the Moundsville Circular, seeking to nominate John B. Wolf for Congress!

We shall merely describe these papers, publish some extracts, and make a few comments. The whole would fill our paper, and would be but a republication of what has already appeared in print. The first paper is a "Warrant of Dispensation" or Charter from State Council of Western Virginia to Wm. B. Zinn and others to establish a subordinate council at Zinn's Mill, Preston county. This charter is granted by the President of the State Council of Western Virginia, at Wheeling, by the authority in him vested by the Grand Council in New York!

Mark this, ye Preston county people! Mark this, Virginians! The citizens of old Virginia, the mother of the confederacy, the mother of patriots and sages of the Revolution—the State which has furnished more talent, more treasure and more blood in defence of the Constitution and the country, than any five States of the Union—her citizens must receive and pay for a charter granted by the Grand Council in New York to permit them to vote!—and not to vote as a majority of a club of midnight conspirators may direct them! Your State constitution and government vouchsafe to you the right to go to the polls as a freeman, as your better judgement may direct. But here on Virginia soil is a party which absolutely pays a set of Yankees in New York a fixed and certain sum of money, to grant to them them a "Warrant of Dispensation" or Charter, to permit Virginia citizens to vote, not their own sentiments, but the sentiments of a majority of a club itself, subversive to and under the immediate supervision of these Yankee masters, and further the Yankees of New York won't trust the Virginians upon their honor or their mere word; but they absolutely make it a condition precedent that every man in Virginia who petitions for a charter and who wishes to enjoy the benefits of such charter, shall make oath, shall swear, to do just what their club direct him to do; and further swear to deny the existence of the association, his own connection with it, or any of its proceedings; and swear that he shall deem this oath taken as more binding and of higher obligation than any other of any kind!—above every thing! If the oath really mean any thing, it places the allegiance of citizens of this State to a self-constituted, self-organized, self-propelling and irresponsible junta of Yankees in New York, above his allegiance to the Government of Virginia; and if a Know-Nothing should be brought into a court of justice in Virginia and questioned about anything which conflicted with the orders of his lodge, he could not obey the laws of this State and answer questions put by our own judiciary without violating his allegiance and his oath to these Yankees of New York and their sworn minions here—he would violate an oath most solemnly taken upon the Holy Bible and Cross—an oath, which he has by the most sacred formula, sworn to regard above all things.

This age has been styled, perhaps not very inappropriately, an age of patent rights. The Yankee has improved and patented nearly every thing in the catalogue of the mechanics arts, from a tooth pick to a saw mill. But this last patent for making "True Americans" beats all!—Barnum's bottled snakes and baby shows ain't a patching to it. Take the instance of Zinn—he sends to Wheeling, and through the aid of John B. Wolf purchases of A. S. Glenn, agent of the New York company, a right to make and sell "True Americans" in Preston county. Well he sets up shop at his own Mill—he immediately proposes to take any man born in this country and make a "True American" of him; no matter how he has conducted himself heretofore; no matter how he abused the American people in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico; no matter how he may have sympathized his whole life with the enemies of this country, he can be made a first-rate, full-blooded, four-proof "American," by j st going to Zinn's Mill, in Preston county, taking an oath to vote as Zinn may direct him; and it is done so cheaply, too; upon the principle of 'quick sales and small profits,' he will guaranty to turn you out a "True American," touched off with all the extras, and permit you to vote for him for the legislature, for the small sum of ten cents per head!—with this addition, that they have another man named Wolff traversing, in wet and cold, the destitute districts—now, besides your ten cents, you must pay something (not much) to keep the body of this man warm and dry! What a pretty little game this is for Mr. Zinn—he collects up men who already under the constitution have the unabridged right to vote for whom they please, and takes them to his Mill and makes them swear on the Bible and Cross to vote for him above all other men, and only charges them ten cents for the privilege! Oh! patriotic man! that you should thus hazard your all in a battle with Foreigners and the Pope!

Mythological writers tell us of one Medea, a woman distinguished in old times for her skill in sorcery and enchantment; she could by certain arts, known to herself alone, make the most beautiful and fair-cheeked youth out of the most decrepit and sorrowful old man. She did actually display her magic skill by restoring an old man from the decrepitude of age to the bloom of early youth; even in one case she cut an old ram to pieces and she boiled it in a cauldron and brought it forth a pretty young lamb. But this Yankee patent for making "True Americans" surpasses anything she ever dreamt of. Mr. Zinn has lived in Preston a number of years, he has studied the people of that county, he has found them ever voting to sustain and uphold the Constitution devolved upon us from the hands of such old fogies and Anti-Americans as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and compatriots. He has for years looked with anxiety and care upon their conduct, and he has as yet found no means to prevent them from their course. But all at once he has sent off to Wheeling and purchase of the agent of the New York Company a patent for making "True Americans" of these people. And now he can take the vilest old sinner and soap-looked party lack of them up to his Mill, grind him over and he will come out a full-blooded "True American"—a fresh young man! And he warrants him sound, moral and politics but he will be reinvigorated and restored in body. He will have one of those ravenous appetites such as wolves have when they prowled into search

of lambs' blood, and his stomach, too, will be equally strong. He will go forth and swallow a whole Pope without mustard or salt; and as for Catholic women and children he will be able to devour a whole room full and not feel at all inconvenienced! This is the beauty of one of your "True Americans" when he has been put through this machine, that he has a stomach for anything! He can gormandise the most unheard of baits and never once blush! His grip is awful and his stomach more rapacious than the Esquimaux girl (spoken of by the traveler) who ate a dozen of pounds of candles and a gallon of oil for breakfast, or the Chinaman at Canton who ate a barrel of bull-dogs for supper! Who so base wouldn't be a Roman—who so destitute wouldn't be a "True American?"

How strange that these "True Americans" never care for anything but the good of the country, and yet when we get behind the curtain we find that the whole scramble is for offices and money! The Corresponding Secretary, writing from Wheeling, tells his brethren such an organization cannot be kept up without means! Aye! They tell outsiders that the American nationality and American principles hold them together. But inside we find it can't be kept up without money!

They publish their principles to the public and proclaim "religious toleration"—get behind the curtain and we find them teaching and practising the most rigid and cruel system of religious proscription. Not satisfied with hunting down the Pope and priests, they actually make their candidates for the Legislature pledge themselves to favor the appointment of committees to examine nunneries and nuns! Yes, they are to hunt down innocent females who may have chosen to retire to privacy, give up the world and take the veil and the vow from the highest and purest christian motives; they are to be insulted upon Virginia soil, by the appointment of a committee to visit their privacy and question the purity of their lives. Shame! shame! upon the man who would thus encourage an attempt to outrage female modesty and violate every instinct of gentility and humanity by brutally entering the sacred precincts of woman's seclusion. There is no excuse for such a course; whatever may be said of other times, and countries, no persons, male or female, can be confined against their will in this country; the remedy is simple and easy—the law provides it. The habeas corpus is the right of all. And has it come to this, that sons of Virginia—the land of honor and chivalry—will actually wink at and encourage such an outrage upon the rights and the dignity of the weaker, the better and more virtuous sex. To have the private room of the daughter of a Virginian entered by a committee of bloated and bloated politicians whose very presence would taint the breath of chastity; with the right and power to question and examine her as to her conduct and habits! A Virginian lady, because she may prefer to attend a Catholic school, is to be visited by a set of blackguard politicians fresh from their nocturnal Bacchanalian revels, and have disgusting and gross questions propounded to her! Is this not enough to curdle the very blood of every gentleman in the State? They can never succeed in any such sensuous and debasing scheme as this in Virginia; her sons are of sterner stuff, and have too much of that spirit which prompted the lines—

"Tis man's pride, His highest, worthiest, noblest boast, The privilege he prizes most, To stand by helpless woman's side."

WARRANT OF DISPENSATION. PLACE NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD. To all whom these presents may concern: By authority vested in me by the State Council of Western Virginia, this Warrant of Dispensation is granted unto William B. Zinn, Samuel B. Brown, David M. D. Riley, Peter Cassett, H. G. Burke, Wm. H. Zinn, and others, constituting them and their successors a Subordinate Council at Zinn's Mill, No. 141, Preston county, State of Virginia, with full power and authority to initiate Members, and transact business for the good of the order; with such other powers as legally belong to Subordinate Councils. Given under my hand, this 5th day of January, 1855.

A. S. GLENN, Pres't. N. C. ARTHUR, Sec'y. J. B. WOLFF, State Agent.

No. 74. Office of the Corresponding and Recording Sec'y. of the State Council, for W. District of Va. WHEELING, Va., Dec. 28 1854. BROTHERS:—It has been advisable, in view of the present state of our cause, and if possible to secure harmony and concert of action, to call your attention to some important matters necessary to the accomplishment of our purposes. Such is the spread of our principles, that we are assured that united and energetic efforts will insure a triumphant victory at our next general election. Without these, we shall be defeated in our first engagement with the opponents of the only True American policy. Through our State Agent, J. B. Wolf, we learn that whole counties are operating—sometimes holding an actual majority; and others a controlling majority; and yet without any regular connection with the head of the order; without which they are not entitled to a representation, and if entitled, they have no means of certifying to their delegates election.

It is also apparent that an organization as extensive as this cannot long subsist without means. Printing, Postage, Stationery, books, Traveling Agents, Secretaries, State and Grand Councils, in the course of the year cost something. As your servants, we deprecate the necessity of any financial system, and have done all in our power to equalize and modify

the expenses of the institution, so that it already approximates an unobjectionable tax, as you will see, only about ten cents per member, after the current year. This is our hardest year. Our Grand and State Councils have been compelled to meet semi-annually. But hereafter the National and State Councils will meet yearly in all probability. This will reduce our expenses to the minimum. At present, we must endure the evils incident to an organization in its infancy. As yet, the receipts have not paid one third over the actual expenses. This is not right, and can be easily remedied.

Many Councils have not paid their charter fee, and but little attention has been paid to the collection of the 2d degree fee. Councils attending to this source of revenue, have had no occasion to resort to an assessment, and will have none. Councils charge from 50 cents to one dollar for the 2d degree, at their own option. You will see the injustice in compelling one part to bear the burdens of the whole.

Our chief local expense will be in the State Agency. We have now in the field an active and energetic man, who designs visiting all the unreported and unoccupied counties in Western Va., previous to the spring election. All must see the importance of a traveling Agent, in establishing councils and effecting a connection with the Parent Council. The time is short, the work is great—thousands are anxious to join us, but have not the opportunity. We must have near 50,000 obligated members in the State, and before the election the number may be 65,000 or 70,000, if we are only active. Our agent will do all that any one man can do, and if our county agents and Presidents co-operate heartily—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and we shall pull down the old decaying fragments of anti-Americanism. Our country will be redeemed from the grasp of the demagogues and traitors to our best interests. This is the second revolution, comparatively bloodless, but exerting a tremendous influence on the destinies of this republic.

We now urge upon your attention the most essential points of our present necessity.

1. We want the name of the President, Secretary, Post Office address, and number of obligated members in every county, and particular council—and in every adjacent county which you may know not to be reported. We also want a quarterly report of the new officers and additional members.

2. We want all unpaid charter fees collected and forwarded, that councils may have credit.

3. You will collect and forward before the 1st of March, 9 cents per member—4 cents for National Council fees, and 5 cents for expenses of delegates to State Council. You will also forward \$2 for each Council for State Council expenses, printing, postage, &c. (See new constitution, page 28. The National Council altered its fee from \$10 to 4 cents per member.)

4. It is deemed expedient to open councils in every election precinct where the circumstances are at all favorable.

5. The County Agent will give notice to all the Councils in his jurisdiction to appoint a committee of three (or any other number they may choose) to meet in county convention previous to the 1st of February, to appoint a delegate to the Nominating Council, which meets in Winchester on the 2d Tuesday in March, to nominate candidates for the State offices. The delegates must bring with them the number of votes polled at the last State election, and the number of members of the order in the county. Each county will bear the expenses of its own delegate.

6. Each county will also elect a delegate or delegates to the State council, according to the constitution, page 28.

7. Our charters are now ready and will be supplied to applicants for new councils, and blank charters to State agents.

8. The new ritual adopted at Cincinnati, Nov. 15, 1854, cannot be disturbed until the meeting of the nominating council, because it is known to be unsafe to send it by mail or express, and as a great part of it is unwritten.

9. Finally, it is requested that you take up a subscription for the benefit of our traveling agent. No provision is made for his salary; he has neglected a paying business to serve our common cause, and it is but right that he should be liberally rewarded—especially as he must go constantly, and be from his family the entire winter. Much depends on his efforts. The contest will be close, and the issue may depend on a single county or a single council. About here our members esteem it a duty as a privilege to contribute a trifle to the sustenance of our most efficient means of success. The amount you collect should be remitted speedily to this office, as he is now defraying his expenses out of his own private funds.

When this circular is sent to a President of a Subordinate Council, it is intended only for the use of the council; and when sent to the county agent, it is designed for general use.

We feel confident that these suggestions and requirements will meet your hearty approval and co-operation.

The name of the general agent for your county is F. Madera, of Morgantown.

I subscribe myself your obedient servant, for our country's sake,

N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NOTE.—We number over 50,000 members in Va. and 1,000,000 in the U. S. \$7.50 due from this Council under old work.

The following superscriptions upon the back of the epistle of the corresponding Secretary are in writing—the first over marked or scratched out with lines drawn across it—

Morgantown, Va., January 9th, 1855. Dear Sir:—You will perceive that the 5th Section in the within requires immediate attention. The time and place for

the meeting of our committee is at our January court.

Dear Sir: I believe this belongs to your county. I did not perceive it until I wrote the above. I send you this to direct it to its proper destination. This you will see needs prompt attention. Your friend, F. MADERA.

The rest of the papers consist of the Constitution of the Grand National Council, and of the State Council for Western Va., published in 1854, at the job office of the Wheeling Gazette. The Constitution of the Grand Council is exactly the same as that published in the Richmond Enquirer. Also, the ritual, which is the same as that used by Mr. Wise, except that his book containing it was blue—this is yellow. Damrell & Moore, printers, No. 116 Devonshire street, Boston; and beside these, there is a circular—the Moundsville circular—proposing J. B. Wolf as a candidate for Congress in this District—identically the same circular with the one published some time since. This one is directed in writing to Zinn's Mill.

There is one redeeming feature in this order, at least in Western Virginia, and that is that they have an honest man for Treasurer.—Dr. Isaac Scott, of this town—an honorable man and reputable citizen, and every way worthy of a better vocation.

OFFICERS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA. President, A. S. GLENN, of Wheeling, Va.; Vice President, A. RIUIMAN, of Harper's Ferry, Va.; Treasurer, ISAAC SCOTT, of Morgantown, Va.

The following resolutions are extracted from the book containing the State Constitution and By-Laws for Councils of Western Virginia, and are among the enactments of that Council:

Resolved, By this Council, that it be the duty of the several sub-councils in Western Virginia, to use the utmost diligence to have such men elected to the Legislature of the State, as will favor the appointment of a committee appointed by the proper authorities, to inspect the Catholic nunneries of the State.

Whereas, it is well known that in other years and countries, virtuous females have been found in nunneries and monasteries, for low purposes, and consequently contrary to the right of conscience and the spirit and genius of the gospel, and of our republican institutions, therefore, Resolved, by this Council, that it be the duty of the federal Councils of Va., to use the utmost diligence to have such men elected to the Legislature of the State, as will favor the appointment of a committee of officers, by the proper authorities, to examine the condition of those who are found in the nunneries of the State.

Know-Nothingism painted by one of its Organs.

In the N. Y. Herald we find the following:

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS. The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has come to the conclusion that the rowdy members of that body who intruded into a female school the other day, had no business so to act, and were guilty of an offence deserving of general blame. We put it thus for brevity's sake: the men of Boston have spun a long yarn on the topic, giving the committee a lick first with the rough and then with the smooth edge of their tongue, and ending so thoroughly a la Talleyrand, that some study is needed to ascertain the real drift of the report.

So far, the Massachusetts Legislature has done well. The act was in every way shameful, and deserved scathing censure; it has got it, though, in a milder form than it deserved. But it remains to be said that this censure was not inflicted until public opinion called loudly for vengeance on the committee. If the press of Boston had spoken with less energy and boldness, the offence might and probably would have been passed over in silence. The Legislature has acted like a school-boy, who whiningly admits his fault, and begs for pardon, while his posterior smart under the rod.

There was not so much difference after all between the violation of a private domestic and the removal of a United States Commissioner on account of his performance of his duty. The men who victimized Judge Loring because he preferred keeping his oath to breaking it, were just the men to take advantage of a popular cry against convents, to burst into a female school, insult defenceless ladies, and frighten a poor sick girl out of her life.

There must be some great changes here if the American party is to do any thing in this world. Proscriptions of faithful officers of government, assaults on defenceless women, invasions of private houses, abuse of the Roman Catholic religion, are not the things for the last half of the nineteenth century. They would have done very well a couple of hundred years ago, when there were no daily newspapers and no common schools, no steamers, no telegraphs, and no real liberty in the world. But to-day, when all these blessings are at every one's elbow, measures of a tyrannical and narrow-minded cast like these we mention, must be ruinous to any political organization. It is to be hoped that they are the stumbling-blocks which will serve to guide and teach the American party.

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From ten to twenty dollars profit, perhaps.

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